

DIRECTORY
OF
JAPAN
AND
THE
PHILIPPINES, &c.
1868.

Work is now PUBLISHED
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The Proposed Movable
Mail Steam Packets of
the Year 1869, as
described in the
China Mail Office,
January 26, 1869.

PRICE.

Vol. 2 of "NOTES
ON CHINA AND JAPAN,"
the China Mail Office,
January 26, 1869.

THE FIRST VOL. (reprint)

ATH.
at Hongkong, ANNA
eighty-sixth year.

THE CHINA MAIL.

AY, FEB. 26, 1869.

THE INDEMNITY.

From Formosa is of
character so far as the
of quietude is con-
some what doubtful
results of the last step
sh. authorities. The
capture of An-ping,
consequence by the
demanded, are brief
correspondent as fol-
special commissioner
cessary arrangements,
previously, amongst
ing superseded the
—the original cause
which terminated so
—by the Prefect,
tation of being well
ers. On the 8th in-
Prefect died, and it
at the ex-Tao-tai, who
Swanfoe would take
care to endeavour
tions. This he has
is alleged because
of pro-foreign tenden-
not part against us in
encountered. Taiwan
out any high civil
the sub-prefect will
on a friendly footing,
new Tao-tai is com-
ected, as it needs a
n, and influence to
not lawless population
d. So far, however,
ishment of friendly
native authorities is
on. But no sooner
to a peaceful com-
munity money was

our high-handed, and they think most
unjustifiable, proceedings had turned from
us. We emphatically assert that, as a
people, the Chinese are incapable of at-
tributing the return of money once
exacted by force of arms to any feeling
of honour, or of sacrifice to the peace-party.
options of a section at home. Were
they subjects of an European power, able
to measure the difference be-
tween themselves and their victors, the
case would be otherwise. But in a
country where the occupation of the cap-
ital by foreign troops was absolutely
unheard of for many months at one hun-
dred miles distance, it is easy to comprehend
that, however much punished locally,
the country people still regard themselves
as subjects of a greater power than that
which attacks them. We repeat that the
restitution of the indemnity, whether right-
ly or wrongly exacted, is a blunder in policy.
It may be strictly just to do so in the
abstract. But there are occasions when
what metaphysicians would call injustice
is the truest political—we might almost
say moral—justice to Asiatics.

LOCAL.

We learn, and are sorry to have to state,
that Mr Sim lost his pedestrian "wager of
battle" this afternoon by two minutes and
a half. Never mind; let Mr Sim study
Excellior and try again.

The gun-sloop, yacht, pleasure-boat, screw-
steamer or sailing schooner called the *Victoria*
Company's Kowloon Yacht last night. As
the tide was full about 8 o'clock, the launch
took place as near that time as the dusk of
evening would allow, viz., about half-past
six. There were present a large number of
friends interested, both ladies and gentle-
men; and as the *Victoria* slid down the
ways, she was christened by Mrs Kresser,
in a bottle of port (7), to the shouts of
"success" and hearty cheers given all round.
The schooner went off without a fault, and
gliding into the water as smoothly as pos-
sibly could have been, was brought up ere
she had floated many yards; and the *Little*
Orphan steamed down again with the guests
who had come over to see the sight, while
the health of the *Victoria* and the U. D. O.
were drunk. H. B. the Governor and Lady
MacDonnell, who were expected, did not ar-
rive, though the *Orphan* was sent back to make
inquiries; and his Excellency's yacht was
therefore sent into the water without the
presence of its originator. The Govern-
ment steam-launch *Blanche* (built by the
same Company), and the *Little Pika* were in
full working order, and transported a por-
tion of the visitors to the Kowloon side
and back. The *Victoria* also well in the
water, and would appear likely to justify
general expectations of her sailing quali-
ties; but it is nevertheless apparent that,
if very considerable steaming power be not
put into her, her success as a steamer can-
not be very great. She is solidly built,
and when fitted will be a most convenient
and comfortable craft; but her solidity of
build will require something more than 45
or 50 horse-power to propel her with any
degree of speed. Complete success attend-
ed the launch, and it is generally admitted
that the Company and Mr Anderson (who
designed and built the *Victoria*) deserve
great credit for the manner in which they
have carried out their contract so far as it
has gone. If there be any failure on the
part of the yacht (or gun-vessel), we are of
opinion that it will be in the defective
steaming power put into her hull, and not
in the hull itself, or the wood-work gener-
ally.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May had, very little before him of
public interest to-day; and there was no-
thing worth noting on the sheets whatever.
The case of Lo-tung-tang, who was char-
ged with having attempted to utter a forged
Bank note for \$5, and remanded, was re-
sumed; but upon the application of
Inspector Orosdok, a remand was granted
—prisoner being bailed in the sum of \$200.
The investigation of the charge against
the two Chinamen of stealing a bale of silk
from the ship *Windward*, was continued;
and both prisoners were committed to the
Supreme Court. Bail was refused.
The perjury case, arising out of a Sum-
mary Court suit decided by Judge Ball
some ten days since, was continued this
afternoon; but the minutes of the affair
have already been given, and are not of
sufficient importance to demand further no-
tice. Mr Hazelland (officially) appeared
for the prosecution, and Mr Sharp ap-
peared on behalf of the prisoner. The case was
being proceeded with when our Reporter
left.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN SINGAPORE.

A most disastrous fire broke out in Com-
mercial Square on the night of the 10th
instant about 11 o'clock, lasting till day-
break on the 17th. The fire originated in
the large godowns occupied by Messrs
Locke, Hong Ghee & Co., which were total-
ly destroyed. The Office of the *Straits*
Times was above these godowns. All the
type, printing-presses, printing-paper, and
whole plant of the Office were totally con-
sumed. The roof of the adjacent building
occupied by the Oriental Bank caught fire
also, and despite every effort to master the
fire, the whole block was burnt down to
the ground. All the notes and books of
the Bank were saved. The balance in the
Treasury was not moved, as no much harm
could be done by it. The *Straits Times*
Office was insured for \$10,000; Messrs
Locke, Hong Ghee & Co.'s stock for
\$74,000; the Bank building for \$30,000;
and furniture \$3500. The total loss is
estimated at \$150,000 to 200,000.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. (LIMITED).

[We have been requested to publish the
following letter.]
HONGKONG, February 26, 1869.
DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknow-
ledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th
inst., and, having placed the same before
the Board of Directors of this Company, I
have been instructed to address you in re-
ply to the following effect. The Directors
are fully aware that a proposal for the adop-
tion of a uniform scale of rates was submit-
ted by your Company nearly four years
ago, which at the time was rejected owing
to the inability of your Company to compete
on equal terms; but when the position was
changed, and your Kowloon Dock comple-
ted, or near its completion, you admit your

self that Mr Burrows spoke to one or more
Members of your Board, and your Directors
had then arrived at the conclusion that they
would not be consulting the interests of
your shareholders by entering into any
arrangement about a uniform scale of rates,
and you fully explained the reasons why.
The Directors of the Hongkong and Wham-
poa Dock Company could therefore make
no further overture to your Board, seeing
you refused to come to terms when your
Company attained the position of a rival,
and when it would have been of advantage
to both companies to adopt uniform rates.

Next come to your remarks regarding
the statements made by Mr Holland.
First: Mr Holland never meant to convey
to the shareholders of this Company present
at the meeting on the 19th instant, the idea
that official communications had passed
between the two Companies about an amalga-
mation; but public rumours were circu-
lating that such a scheme was meditated,
and he therefore thought it his duty
to explain to the shareholders that in his
opinion one of the greatest obstacles in the
way of an amalgamation was, the value
placed upon the Union property at Wham-
poa, and he leaves the public to judge what
may be the value of the property at Wham-
poa at any given value. Another fact, the
abandonment of your establishment at
Whampoa, (at the least for the present),
Mr Holland thinks tends to show that your
Directors cannot much appreciate the in-
terests of the Company in that locality,
when they leave the same, about one third
of the whole paid up capital of the Com-
pany unproductive and forsaken.

Second: Mr Holland came to the conclusion
that the Union Dock Company could go on
only a short time at present rates,
when, reflecting that shareholders of your
Company are human, and like shareholders
in other Companies, desirous of receiving
some return upon their investments; and
considering that no dividend has, as yet,
been declared since the formation of your
Company, and the last year's accounts show
a loss of \$3,800.27. Mr Holland thought
the shareholders must eventually see their
own interests and have their business man-
aged in a different manner. Of course if the
shareholders of the Union Dock Company
prefer receiving no dividend from year to
year nobody can prevent them obtaining
such highly gratifying results.

Thirdly: Mr Holland is much pleased to
learn that his informant "has grossly de-
ceived him" about the estimated loss on
the Government Yacht, and that there is
no foundation whatever in the alleged loss
of \$8,000. Mr Holland had been informed
that this vessel ought to have been finished
within a given time, and that a penalty of
a certain sum would be exacted if not ready
in time, and he thereon estimated the loss
at the sum stated, and his trusts when the
vessel has been accepted by Government
and the accounts settled, your Directors
will find the building of vessels highly
remunerative and yielding dividends to
Shareholders.

The Directors of the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company have further in-
structed me to express their regret that
you should have singled out the remarks of
Mr Holland, one of our oldest Directors,
who has no ill feelings towards your Com-
pany; and finally I am desired to report
that this Company is even now willing to
come to some understanding about a uni-
form scale of rates, if such can be settled
on a satisfactory basis and with a penalty
on each side for any infringement of the
same. As you have thought fit to publish the
letter you addressed me, you will excuse
me for having forwarded a copy of my re-
ply to the Local papers for insertion.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Limited.
R. S. WALKER, Esq.,
Chairman Union Dock Company of Hong-
kong and Whampoa, Limited.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)
The Judge sat at ten o'clock; but de-
cision in the case of admissions, argued with
the Attorney General a few days ago, was
adjourned until Wednesday.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The O. J. sat at eleven o'clock.
Charles Collins, bankrupt, second clerk
at the Magistracy, appeared for his final
examination.
The Chief Justice commented on some of
the peculiar aspects of this case. There
were no assets, and the bankrupt had kept
no books. His Lordship adjourned the
hearing for a fortnight, instructing the
bankrupt in the meantime to prepare a
statement of his indebtedness on Jan. 1,
1868; also a statement of his indebtedness
in 1864 or 1865, when he borrowed money
from Mr Kier.
The final examination was adjourned ac-
cordingly, and the Chief Justice refused
protection during the fortnight intervening
the day fixed for the adjourned and final
hearing.

Mr Sharp appeared, on behalf of M. D.
de Castilla, to apply for an adjudication in
bankruptcy. Mr Sharp drew the attention
of the Court to the fact that the petitioner
had been in the custody of the Gaol Gov-
ernor for the last three months, under
Court precepts obtained at the instance of
Mr Boyer and Mr Falconer.
The Chief Justice asked for particulars;
they might be debts incurred by misrep-
resentation, or things at least might not be
altogether straight and right.

Messrs Falconer and Boyer having been
sent for, Mr Sharp explained that the time
had expired for Mr Boyer's claim, and that
the petitioner was held in custody by Mr
Falconer. The petitioner was a ship's
husband, and supplied Spanish vessels with
all sorts of stores, in the account with Mr
Falconer for \$250 was for marine instru-
ments supplied to ships.

Mr Falconer stated that the bill against
petitioner was for steam-gauges supplied;
he got a promise of a cheque for the amount
at the time, but never received the cheque;
and the reason he had petitioner arrested
was because he had told so many lies about
it. In reply to the Court, Mr F. further
stated that he had heard that the petitioner
had money; but he supposed that such
might be incorrect, and that petitioner's
position was owing probably more to mis-
fortune than to deliberate fraud. He would

not continue to force petitioner, as he did
not believe he could pay the money, and
no object could be gained.

His Lordship remarked that it was no
reason that a debtor should be released
simply because he sought the protection of
the Bankruptcy Act.
Mr Falconer replied that he would pro-
ceed no farther in the matter.

Mr Sharp said that it was most incon-
venient to have to make out a bankrupt's
schedule in Gael; but his Lordship said
that it was easy enough with the heads of
the schedule clearly laid down. However,
the discharge from custody rested with Mr
Falconer.

The schedule was therefore ordered to be
presented on or before Friday next, when
the question of adjudication would be con-
sidered.

IN ADMIRALTY.

(Re "Douglas.")
The Registrar's Report, in this case, was
brought in by Mr Hazelland (for Mr H. C.
Caldwell, Proctor for the Dock Company),
and not being objected to (because of the
probable expense and loss of time of argu-
ing the objection) by Mr Francis, Proctor
for the Impugnant, Captain Morrison of the
Douglas, was confirmed.

This report recommended that \$200 be
struck off the Dock Company's Bill, that the
costs of the cause exclusive of the referen-
ce be paid by Captain Morrison, and that
each party pays its own costs of the referen-
ce. The report did not give any reason
why the \$200 were struck off.
The Dock Company's Bill was objected
to on account of alleged bad workman-
ship, needless delay, overcharge and want
of proper superintendence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Ellora*, Captain
Murray, from Bombay with dates to the
5th, 6th, 10th, Penang the 10th and
Singapore 18th instant, bringing the En-
glish Mail of 9th-15th January, arrived
this afternoon.

The *Ellora* carries 78 bales Cotton, and
644 chests Malva Opium for Hongkong,
and 387 chests of the same drug for Shang-
hai.

The following is the amount of
freight brought by the present Mail—
In silver, Hongkong, M. M. Govern-
ment, \$24,638; to Foochow, £1,500.

The following are the latest Telegrams
dated London.

29th Jan.—Mr Lowe, the Chancellor of
the Exchequer, has made a speech in which
he promised the most rigid economy in
every operation of the Government,
in order to lighten taxation. The Pro-
spectus of the British Indian Telegraph
Company for making a line between Suez
and Bombay has been issued. Viscount
North has accepted the Chairmanship of the
French Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company.
Diplomatic body at Madrid has protested
against the insult offered to the Papal Nun-
ciature, and the provincial Government
has expressed its regret that telegrams
from Constantinople of to-day's date state
that the hope is increasing that Greece will
adhere to the declaration of the Paris Con-
ference. The Emperor of Russia has
strongly recommended a conciliatory reply
on the part of Greece.

30th Jan.—Mr Ripley, the newly-elected
member of Parliament for Bradford, has
been unseated. The petitions against the
elections of the members of Parliament for
Carlisle and Athlone have been withdrawn.
The indictment against the Directors of
Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co., has been
removed to the Court of Queen's Bench.
Advices from Berlin state that the Prussian
Chambers have sanctioned the confiscation
of the property of the King of Hanover.
Count Walewski, who is the bearer of the
Protocol of the Paris Conference, as also
of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, has
arrived at Athens. The belief is increas-
ing that Greece will adhere to the De-
claration, in consequence of Russia advising
adhesion to it.

4th Feb.—Latest intelligence from Al-
geria states that a battle has taken place
in which 1,200 French Soldiers completely
defeated 4,000 Natives. The French troops
are now pursuing them. Latest advices
from Spain state that the Carlists had ar-
rived at Zamora. Telegrams from Saint
Petersburg, of yesterday's date, state that
an Imperial Ukase has been issued author-
izing a private company to commence le-
velling for a Railway between Orel and the
Caspian Sea.

(No date).—Most disastrous gales have
occurred in England, causing immense loss
of shipping and property. Government has
in contemplation a reduction to the extent
of 10,000 men of the troops in the Colonies,
India excluded. The election at Belfast
has been declared null and void. Heavy floods
have occurred both in England and Ireland.
Advices from Berlin state that the Prussian
diet has sanctioned the confiscation of the
property of the Rector of Hesse. It is as-
serted that Greece will yield to the decision
of the Paris Conference. Latest telegrams
from Spain state that Protestant services
have taken place in Madrid, and great in-
sultation been made in favor of religious
liberty. General Prim has declared that
freedom of worship in Spain is now an
accomplished fact. Other questions have
been referred to the Cortes. Advices from
Washington, of date 30th January, state
that Congress has resolved upon an amend-
ment of the Constitution in order to pro-
hibit the denial of the suffrage on account
of race or colour. The votes were 147 in
favor and 42 against.

30th Jan.—Judgment in the case of
Phillips versus Eyre has been given in favor
of Eyre.

3rd Feb.—Liverpool cotton market very
firm. Fair Dhollera, 94. 7 lbs. Grey
Shirtings, 9s. 14d. 84 lbs. 10s. 9d. 40s.
Twist, 1s. 3d. Straits Tin, £114. Gambier,
16s. 6d. Sago flour, 16s. 6d. Black Pepper,
34d. White, 64d.

4th Feb.—The Government has refused
the petition of the Irish Bishop in favor of
instituting an Irish Convocation. Colonel
Henderson has been appointed the Chief
Commissioner of the London Police, in
succession to Sir Richard Mayne. The
Shares of the British Indian Telegraph
Company have all been allotted.

Constantinople, 6th Feb.—The Prince and
Princess of Wales have arrived at Alexan-
dria. The Greek Ministry has resigned.
Further fighting has taken place in Algeria.
London, 6th February.—Latest advices
from Paris announce the death of the Mar-
quis de Montier. A Manifesto has been
issued by the Irish Bishops inviting the
counsell and co-operation of the Laity. Sir
Arthur Guinness has been unseated for

Dublin, and Mr Phipps for Westbury. It
is stated that the health of the Queen will
prevent her opening Parliament in person.

London, 7th February.—Advices from
Constantinople of to-day's date state that
the Ministerial Crisis continues at Athens.
The Greek Ministry which had been formed
immediately afterwards broke up. The
Sublime Porte has made a further allow-
ance of eight days for Greece to reply to
the Protocol of the Paris Conference.

THE OVEREND, GURNEY PROSECUTION.
This case goes on slowly, but some aston-
ishing revelations have been made, among
others that the actual profits during the
time the new company traded were £4,000
instead of £220,000, as stated by the direc-
tors; and that at the time of the trans-
fer the liabilities of the old firm were
£24,000,000 instead of £9,843,000, as
represented. On each adjournment the
defendants are released on heavy bail.

STORY OF A LAND SLIP.

Giuseppe, a young vine-grower in a vil-
lage at the foot of the mountains looking
toward Messina, in Sicily, was in love with
Maria, the daughter of the richest bee-mas-
ter of the place, and his affection, to the
great displeasure of the father, was return-
ed. The old man, though he had en-
couraged him at first, wished her to marry
a young profligate in the city, because the
latter was richer and of higher stock; but
the girl had a great deal of good sense as well
as feeling; and the father was puzzled how
to separate them, the families having been
long acquainted. He did everything in his
power to render the visits of the lover un-
comfortable to both parties; but as they
saw through his object, and love can endure
a great deal, he at length thought himself
compelled to make use of insult.

Contriving, therefore, one day to proceed
from one mortifying word to another, he
took upon him, as if in right of offence,
to anticipate his daughter's attention to the
parting guest, and show him out of the door
himself, adding a broad hint that it might
be as well if he did not return very soon.

"Perhaps, Signor Antonio," said the
youth, piqued at last to say something harsh
himself, "you do not wish the son of your
old friend to return at all?"

"Perhaps not," said the bee-master.

"What!" said the poor lad, losing all the
courage of his anger in the terrible thought
of his never having any more of those beau-
tiful lettings out of the door by Maria;
"what do you mean to say that I may not
hope to be invited again, even by yourself—
that you, yourself will never again invite
me, or even to see me?"

"Oh, you shall all come, of course, to the
great Signor Giuseppe," said the old man,
looking scornful, "all cap in hand."

"Nay, nay," returned Giuseppe, in a
tone of propitiation; "I'll wait till you do
me the favor to look in some morning, in
the old way, and have a chat about the
French; and perhaps," added he, blushing,
"you will then bring Maria with you, as
you used to do, and I won't attempt to see
her till then."

"Oh, well! all come, of course," said An-
tonio, impatiently, "cat, dog, and all; and
when we do," added he, in a very signifi-
cant tone, "you may come again yourself."

Giuseppe tried to laugh at this jest, and
thus still propitiated him; but the old man,
hesitating to shut the door, angrily cried:
"Ay, cat, dog, and all, and the cottage
besides, with Maria's dowry along with it;
and then you may come again, and not till
then."

And so saying, he banged the door, and
giving a furious look at poor Maria, went
into another room to scrawl a note to the
young citizen.

The young citizen came in vain, and An-
tonio grew sulkier and angrier every day,
till at last he turned his last jest into a
curse; exclaiming, with an oath, that Giu-
seppe should never leave his daughter till
he (the father), daughter, dog, cat, and cot-
age, and all, with her dowry, of al-
mond-trees and the beehives, and all, were
tied to bag the young vine-dresser to accept
them.

Poor Maria grew thin and pale, and Giu-
seppe looked little better, turning all his
wonder into sighs, and often inter-
rupting his work to sit and look toward the
said almond-trees, which formed a beautiful
clump on an ascent upon the other side of
the glen, sheltering the best of Antonio's
beehives, and composing a pretty dower
for the pretty Maria, which the father
longed to see in the possession of the flashy
young citizen.

One morning, after a very sultry night,
as the poor youth endeavored to catch a
glimpse of her in this direction, he observed
that the clouds gathered in a very unusual
manner over the country, and then low in
the air, heavy and immovable. Toward
Messina the sky looked so red, that at first
he thought the city on fire, till the unusual
heat affecting him, and a smell of sulphur
arising, and the little river at his feet assum-
ing a tinge of muddy ash color, he knew
that some convulsion of the earth was at
hand. His first impulse was a wish to
cross the river, and, with mixed anguish and
delight, to find himself again in the cottage
of Antonio, giving the father and daughter
all the aid in his power. A tremendous
burst of thunder and lightning startled him
for a moment; but he was proceeding to
cross, when his ear tingled, his head turned
giddy, and while the earth heaved beneath
his feet, he saw the opposite side of the
glen lifted up with a horrible deafening
noise, and then the beehive's cottage it-
self, with all around it, cast, as he thought,
to the ground, and buried for ever.

The sturdy youth, for the first time in
his life, fainted away.

When his senses returned, he found him-
self pitched head down into his own premises,
but not injured, the vines having been broken
by the vines. But, on looking up the hill,
he noted he saw there? or rather, what did
he not see there? And what did he see,
forming a new mound, far longer down the
side of the hill, almost down at the bottom
of the glen, and in his homestead? Anto-
nio's cottage—Antonio's cottage, with the
almond-trees and beehives, and the very
out and dog, and the old man himself; and
the daughter (both senseless); all come, as
if, in the father's words, to beg him to
accept them.

Such awful pleasantries, so to speak,
sometimes take place in the middle of Na-
ture's deepest tragedies, and such exquisite
good may spring out of evil. For it was so
in the end of this case. The old
man, who, together with his daughter, had
only been stunned by terror, was sud-
denly frightened by the dreadful cir-
cumstances, if not affectionately moved by
the attentions of the son of his old friend,
and the delight and transport of his child.
Besides, though the cottage and the

almond-trees and the beehives had all come
miraculously safe down the hill (a phe-
nomenon which has frequently occurred in these
extraordinary land-slips), the flower-garden,
on which his bees fed, were almost destroyed,
his property was lessened, his pride
lowered; and when the convulsion was well
over, and the guitars were again playing in
the valley, he consented to become the in-
mate for life of the cottage of the enchanted
couple.

THE WESTERN CHINA ROUTE.

(Economist, Dec. 26.)

The expectations indulged in [with re-
gard to the above route] are not unreason-
able, while the matter is of obvious prac-
tical interest to those engaged in trade with
China or the export of British manufac-
tures, of which the natives of Burmah al-
ready absorb a good deal—the whole trade
of the British province being worth about
ten millions per annum. Of less obvious
practical consequence are some of the argu-
ments by which the activity of the Indian
Government has been encouraged, and
which have actually influenced its conduct.
One of these arguments was the fear of
French competition by the Cambodia river,
at the mouth of which river their settle-
ment at Saigon is placed. The Cambodia
like the Irrawaddy runs up into Western
China, and as the French have also had an
expedition to open up trade it was feared
they would be before us. The action of the
French certainly gave cause for some anxi-
ety, but after the steps now taken at
least there is little apparently to be feared.
We have got by far the best route into
Western China. Rangoon itself is a better
port than Saigon, and the navigation to
Europe much easier; the Irrawaddy again
is shorter and more easily navigable than
the Cambodia, and the region it traverses is
more civilized and settled; and last of all, Burmah is more
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